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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 22 Jun 1954

SUBJECT Water and Sewage System of Przemysl

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

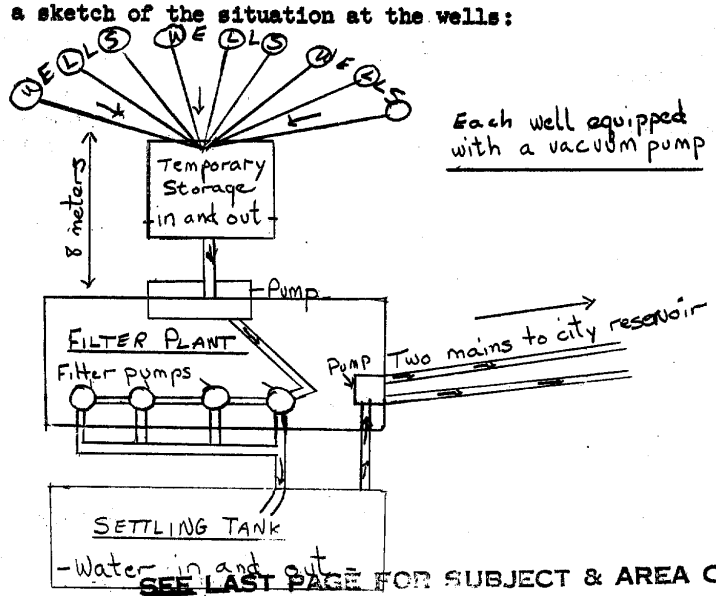
DATE OF INFO

50X1 THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. 50X1 It was a small department, having two engineers and from 68 to 72 workers. Przemysl [49° 47'N - 22° 47'E] is located on the banks of the San River. The population was between 50 and 60 thousand in 1940. The city is built on a small hill about 50 meters h 50X1 and is surrounded by similar hills.

2. The source of the Przemysl water supply was 13 wells located six km west of the city and near the village of Pralkowce. These wells were approximately 12 to 13 meters in depth and two meters in diameter and were lined with brick and concrete. They had been dug so deep in order to pass through the surface water level to get at natural springs. The water was pure and it was not necessary to chlorinate or purify it in any manner.

3. The following is a sketch of the situation at the wells:



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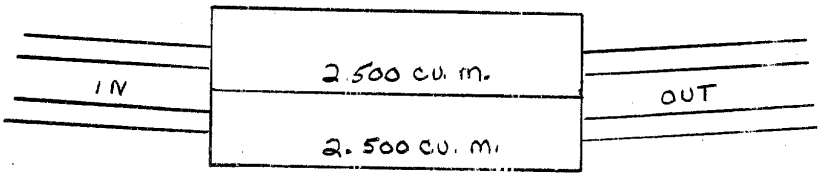
4. The water was drawn from each well by an electric pump. Auxiliary steam pumps were used in a standby condition in the event of an electric failure. The water was pumped to a temporary tank provided for control for it was immediately drawn out by a pump located in the filtering plant, this same pump passing it on to four filter pumps, three of a 150 cubic meters per hour and one of 350 cubic meters per hour, and then into a small tank (for settling). It was then drawn out at once by another pump in the filter plant and passed into two mains where it was pumped to the city reservoir located on the right bank of the river. This reservoir is divided into two sections, each with a capacity of 25 hundred cubic meters, a total of five thousand cubic meters. It was built on a hill about 70 meters above the city and passed into two mains to the city by gravity flow. Pressure was about six atmospheres, dropping to about 4.5 during the daytime hours. 50X1



The city reservoir could be filled three times in 24 hours from the wells, a total of 15 thousand cubic meters which was adequate. There was a separate four hundred cubic meter reservoir installed for the military establishment on Mount Mali Budi, located on the outskirts of the city.

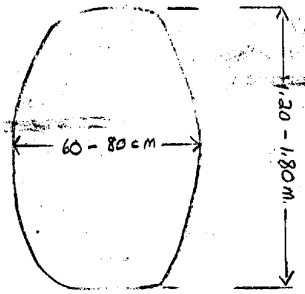
5. The two mains from the wells to the city reservoir as well as the two mains from the reservoir which passed through the city were steel pipes, five hundred mm in diameter. Branch lines to consumers were of cast iron and varied in size from 80 mm to 250 mm, depending on need. The pipe was all of domestic manufacture, being made at a plant located in Katowice. The average life of the pipe was from 15 to 20 years. It was joined together by sleeves and also by flanges and bolts. No caulking material was used. The pipe was joined in such a fashion as to reduce separation by joining the pipe in the direction of the flow; the water-flow pressure helping to hold together.

6. There were about 50% of the homes piped for water, the balance obtaining their water from hydrants outside of the house or on street corner hydrants. There were about one hundred outside hydrants. The average daily consumption per person was 80 cubic meters. All residents were charged accordingly. All pipes were laid at a depth of one meter, 80 cm (1.80).

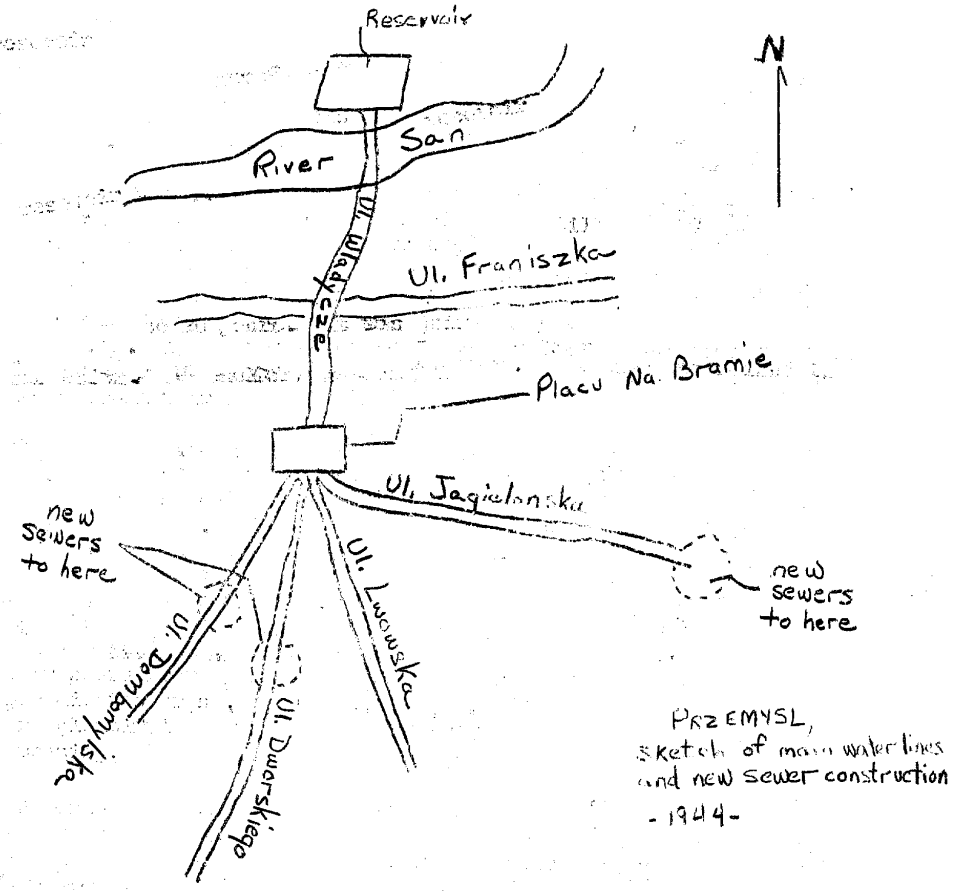
7. No diseases ever resulted from impure water in Przemysl to my knowledge. Every three months the department would order the mains pumped out under pressure to remove sediment. High pressure fire hose was used, water being pumped under pressure from hydrant to hydrant, permitting the water to run free for three minutes or so. Fire hydrants, as distinguished from consumer hydrants, were plentiful and were placed underground at a depth of 1.80 meters to prevent freezing. They were about 50 meters apart.

8. The portion of Przemysl located on the northwest bank of the river San had open ditch sewers prior to 1939, at which time we began to install underground sewers. The balance of the city had underground sewers; however, they were different from the new type begun in 1939. The old type system was made of concrete sections, each section one meter in length and varying in diameter from one half meter up to one meter, depending on the need when installed. The city being very hilly and with varying degrees of elevation, the pipe followed the contours and was not laid at any certain depth; it varied from 1.20 meters to 1.80 meters. This type of sewer was cleaned by water under pressure.

9. The new type sewers were poured concrete made in an oval shape, being between 60 and 80 cm wide and 1.20 to 1.80 meters in height.



The new type sewer had been installed in about one third of the city by the time World War II broke out. The following sketch shows the extent of construction as it existed in 1944.



Manholes were placed every 60 to 80 meters along the way of this new system.

10. Sewer pipes from buildings which had plumbing were from 80 mm up, depending upon need and the number of houses tied into a branch line. In addition, there were some houses with 20 cm concrete pipes which led from roof gutter extensions to carry off rain water. Other houses had open culverts. Both types tied in with the main sewers which accomodated rain water and sewage.

11. All sewage ran directly into the San River and was not treated in any manner. The new type sewers were cleaned manually every so often by sanitation workers using shovels and brushes and flushing with clear water. There were about 15 workmen in the sanitation department. 50X1

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